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Preparation of bodies for transportation a specialty.

A complete stock of UNDERTAKER'S SUPPLIES—Always on hand.

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No. 11 Virginia St., RENO, Nevada.

HORSESHOING and BLACKSMITHING.

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Sierra Street, north of Washoe Brewery.

HORSESHOING and GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.

Horses Shod all Around for \$1.50.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

Give me a call and satisfy yourself that my work is first-class.

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CARNELIAN

HOT SPRINGS HOTEL,

LAKE TAHOE,

Is Now Open for the Season of 1894

ONLY HOT WATER BATHS

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FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS.

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GEO. B. BRUCE, Proprietor.

LAKE TAHOE, JUNE 15, 1894.

PALACE RESTAURANT,

IN PALACE HOTEL, RENO, NEV.

J. GODFREY Proprietor.

Meals at All Hours, Day or Night.

OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE.

The public can rest assured that the Palace Restaurant will be maintained in a first-class manner.

PALACE BAKERY.

Virginia Street, Opposite Bank of Nevada.

SCHOFIELD & KENDALL, Prop.

Fresh Bread, Pies and Cakes Daily.

Crackers of Every Description.

Nuts and Confections.

Fresh Candy, our own Make,

Ice Cream Pavilions,

Soda Fountain,

Fresh Fruits and Berries.

WEDDING CAKES A SPECIALTY.

Goods delivered to any part of the city free of charge.

THE CELEBRATED

GENERAL ARTHUR CIGARS

AT—

ALFRED * NELSON'S

The only licensed dealer in Reno

CIGARETTES AND PAPERS.

His Assortment of

Gents' Underwear

Is large and well selected, and he challenges

the competition of our house in this line.

C. J. BROOKINS,

Dealer in almost everything.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, and SCHOOL SUPPLIES

PIANOS, ORGANS, and all kinds of

Musical Instruments.

Fruits and Nuts, Candy Factory, Groceries, etc.

Pianos sold on \$10 monthly installments.

NEW BRICK BUILDING.

South of S. P. Depot — RENO, NEVADA.

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RENO LIVERY and FEED STABLE

Opposite Railroad Depot, Reno.

J. A. POTHOFF, Proprietor

Horses, Buggies and Saddle Horses

TO LET.

Best Turnouts Constantly on Hand.

Horses boarded by the day, week or month.

OIL! OIL! OIL!

B. JONES & CO. are now agents for the celebrated

Paragon Oil Cans.

From this date they will carry a large stock of burning fluids. Also

Choice Family Groceries, Fruits, Etc

mais R. JONES & CO.

T. K. HYMERS,

TRUCKEE LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLE.

Sierr Street, Reno, Nevada.

Horses, Buggies and Saddle Horses

TO LET.

And Horses Boarded by the Day, Week or Month in Terms to Suit the Times.

I have also a large hay yard with good stables. Also croats well watered for loose stock. HEARSE TO LET.

ARTISTIC LIGHTING.

GO TO

C. E. SKINNER,

Corner First and Virginia Sts., for the best of everything in the way of portraits.

SMALL PICTURES ENLARGED

Without sending away and

Likeness and size.

Nothing done to the work allowed to leave the gallery.

Developing and finishing done for amateurs.

ARTISTIC POSING.

E. C. SESSIONS & CO.,

Virginia Street, Three Doors South First National Bank.

DEALERS IN

Fine and All Grades of Furniture

AND

UPHOLSTERED GOODS.

Curtain Poles, Window Shades, Etc.

Repairing and Upholstering in All Branches.

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PALACE BAKERY

East side Virginia Street.

Fresh, Wholesome Cakes, Pies and Bread Constantly on Hand.

ICE CREAM SODA and ICE CREAM

AT ALL Hours.

Fresh Candy and Nuts.

Wedding Cakes a Specialty.

Toys and Fancy Articles.

Goods delivered free to any part of the city.

JOHN PETERSON, Proprietor.

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Sierra St., next to Luke's Blacksmith Shop.

Manufacture of and Dealer in

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, CHAPARRERAS, COLLARS.

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Repairing promptly attended to.

S. O. WELLS.

Corner Plaza and Virginia streets.

Groceries, Hardware,

Flour, Hay and Grain,

Tinware, Crockery, Glassware,

Agricultural Implements, wagons

Mowers, Reapers,

Mining Supplies.

General Merchandise,

Liquors and Tobacco.

Call and Get Prices on our Goods.

NOTICE TO STOCKMEN.

I AM AT PRESENT AT FORT WORTH, Texas, but will be in

Winnemucca About April 1st

Ready to take

The Spaying Field.

GET YOUR CATTLE READY

I will do the work.

The Best Testimonials as to My Ability Can be Given.

Correspondents Address

J. G. HOLLOWAY, V. S., Winnemucca, Nev.

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RUHE & MIDDOUR,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

BEEF,

Mutton, Pork, Sausages, Veal, Etc

Meat delivered to all parts of the city.

Snow—Commercial Row, Reno, Nevada.

THE UNION SALOON,

S. ARMANKO.....Proprietor

Finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Gov. Virginia and Second Sts.

PEARL HARBOR.

Protected by Sharks and Turtles and Likely to be the Pacific's Gibraltar.

No finer trip out of Honolulu can be made than to Pearl City by water. The route is just outside the surf-line. A light boat with a small load may go inside the breakers. So soon as the boat is fairly headed for Barber's point the sport begins. The water is alive with monster turtles and big sharks. You may shoot the former or hook the latter. Every time the craft gets into the breakers interest in the trip is heightened to the point that men who like to adventure glory in. Loss of control of the boat means a drowning, if nothing more. Mullet jump out of the water in the old Kainai fishing grounds, and when well into Pearl harbor you pass the famous shark trap and more mullet preserves. Dories fly overhead, and a short distance back from the shore line there are wild turkeys, peacocks and occasionally a pig. Pearl's island is viewed with interest.

When Pearl harbor is an accomplishment, with masked batteries at its entrance, the island will have behind its fortifications the modern mid-Pacific station of the United States. As an ancient salt plant is passed and the abandoned salt works, battles noted, the great Eva plantation, with its large mill and wide canefields, melt into the scene. Glasses are then trained upon the splendid ranches of farseeing pioneers. Each holding is a little empire. Catboats and yachts going to Pearl river for fresh water are passed by the launch from the mill with its tramway to the dock. Ricefields, taro patches, coconut groves, banana orchards and truck gardens on the main land are cut up by Pearl river and its branches and by irrigating ditches. Natives sit in the shade. Chinamen pass up and down the track of the Oahu Railway and Land company, newly ballasted. Parties are bathing, lounging at pretty Remond grove, with its green carpets and electric plant, at the depot, store or ranch-house.

A birdseye view of Pearl City and its surroundings is a treat. It is best had from an elevation in the future metropolis itself. Manukai thoro giants and shinners on the placid surface of Pearl harbor, deep, well sheltered and with room enough for every warship about. Past its throat rolls the grand Pacific, the friendly ocean, pleasant in itself as it is in dreams of conquest. On the Eva side of the observatory the "distant hills of Wai'anae," infinite mountains, have the inviting tinge of distance. Barber's point is low. The lookout can sweep the sea for miles beyond the peninsula and announce the approach of any vessel. On the Waikiki side Honolulu, with its trees and spires, its smokestacks and masts, seems very close. Rugged Diamond head, which grows upon every beholder, has at 14 miles a better defined shape and sharper outline than it affords with a closer view. Again the sentinel may command the sea for miles upon miles. The background of all this is a range of hills, from which a watcher can see almost the entire island. It is all a magnificent panorama that can be taken in at a glance.

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Fresh Candy, our own Make,

Ice Cream Pavilions,

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Fresh Fruits and Berries.

WEDDING CAKES A SPECIALTY.

Goods delivered to any part of the city free of charge.

THE CELEBRATED

GENERAL

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1894.

A COMPROMISE TARIFF BILL

Representative Harter of Ohio has introduced a compromise tariff bill. It provides that after September 1, 1894, all tariff taxes and duties not otherwise provided for shall be reduced one-half, provided such reductions do not bring them below twenty per cent. ad valorem, it being the intention of this bill to allow a tariff of not less than twenty per cent. ad valorem to remain upon all articles now paying a higher duty. This is not to be construed as in any way changing the existing taxes or duties upon articles paying a lower rate of duty at this time than twenty per cent. ad valorem. It further provides that all taxes and duties in excess of twelve per cent. and not exceeding twenty per cent. ad valorem, shall be reduced to the uniform rate of twelve per cent. It also imposes a uniform duty of one cent per pound on all sugars, and a duty of four cents per pound upon all coffee and of eight cents per pound upon all tea imported into the United States. The internal revenue tax upon beer or other malt liquors is fixed at \$2 per barrel of thirty-one gallons, and a tax at the same rate per gallon upon all wines produced in the United States. The bill repeals all laws in conflict with it, and it also repeals the Sugar Bounty act, to take effect January 1, 1895.

Harter, in support of the bill, says it will provide a surplus every year. That it is essentially a compromise bill. That it leaves the taxes only nine per cent. higher than the last National Republican platform asked, but they are, nevertheless, lower than the average rates of either the Wilson or the Senate bill. That the sugar interest is given no bounty, for the reason that its refusal to give reasonable information concerning that business is *prima facie* evidence that it is beyond such need. That the increased tax of one-fifth of a cent a glass on beer will be borne by the brewers and retailers, and will not add to the price or reduce the size of the glass, and the tax upon wine being the same as upon beer will not be burdensome or oppressive to any consumer. That the tax upon tea and coffee of about one mill per cent. may be called a pure revenue tax, and that under this bill no income tax will be required.

This bill is modeled somewhat after the Morrison-Horowitz measure of nine or ten years ago. It imposes a duty on everything that is now taxed, but it reduces the tax. It eliminates the income tax clause, and though it may receive the support of members who are opposed to that method of taxation, yet it is not probable that it will become a law.

THE DENVER CONVENTION RESOLUTION.

The Denver Convention of Republican Clubs adopted a financial resolution which appears in full in a communication from Senator Stewart. The resolution is said to be entirely satisfactory to the goldbugs who dominated the convention. Why it was so is explained by Senator Stewart. He says the Sherman act contained a provision similar to that in the resolution. This provision was construed by the Harrison Administration to compel the payment of all silver obligations in gold and to refuse to coin sufficient of the bullion purchased under the act to redeem the Treasury notes issued in the purchase of bullion. The Cleveland Administration adheres to the construction given the clause by the Harrison Administration, proving that on the financial question there is no difference between the old parties.

The Denver Convention also declared in favor of the "full use and highest position of silver," and Senator Stewart shows that the meaning of this phrase is also well defined, the gold advocates having for several years maintained that the highest position which silver can occupy as a money metal is that of subsidiary coin or token money. The convention favored such legislation as will bring about the result indicated in their declaration of principles, which is the payment of all silver obligations in gold and the use of silver as subsidiary coin or token money. Neither of the old parties in national convention has dared to put in its platform such a bold defiance of the silver sentiment of the country.

The Senator points to the fact that the convention which adopted this resolution, the meaning of which is so well defined, was held in a silver producing State as proof that the Republican party is completely under the control of the gold trust, and he appeals to the people of Nevada to keep up the opposition, for if they are absorbed in either gold party, they will become instruments of their own humiliation and destruction.

A LOSS TO RENO.

The tragedy enacted in the Bank of Nevada yesterday afternoon, which resulted in the death of M. D. Foley, is deeply deplored by the citizens of Reno. The deceased was an enterprising citizen, a large property owner and a public spirited citizen. He took an active interest in public affairs and was foremost in every enterprise that was calculated to benefit not only the town but the State. He was twice elected Senator in Eureka county, and in 1890 was elected to the Senate from Washoe county, his term expiring next January. He was a member of the National Republican Committee, having been appointed to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Hon. W. E. Sharpe, of Storey county, in 1892. He leaves a widow who has the sympathy of the community to mourn the untimely death of a husband cut down in the prime of vigorous manhood.

AFFAIRS CONGRESSIONAL.

Debs Refutes the Claim of the American Labor Union.

A LIVELY PRIZE FIGHT.

Work Resumed in the Illinois Steel Works.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Fight on the Tariff Still on.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Senator Vihas, who was Secretary of the Interior, and later Postmaster-General during Cleveland's first administration, replied today to Senator Gorman's attack upon the President. For two hours he held the floor delivering a scathing rebuke to the Maryland Senator. He denounced Gorman's assault as wanton, reckless and unjustifiable and though he declared Cleveland needed no defense at his hands, he took up seriatim the charges made by Gorman and met them with masterly skill and logic. He made his statement, he said, in the interest of the truth of history. Gorman was not in the Senate at the time and to this fact the Wisconsin Senator called attention with regret. In conclusion he eulogized the personal character and public integrity of Mr. Cleveland in most glowing terms declaring with dramatic fervor the President of the United States who had received so many evidences of honor and respect of the people could not suffer from this attack of the Maryland Senator. At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Vilas explained that in view of the fact that Messrs. Gorman and Smith had assured him his motion to recede from the one-eighth differential in favor of refined sugar must fail, and the further fact that the Democratic caucus had decided to agree to a further conference without instructions he would withdraw the motion.

After some general remarks by Mr. Stewart against the interference of the executive with the legislative branch of the Government, Mr. Hill's motion that the Senate recede from the amendments placing a duty of 40 cents per ton on coal and iron was voted on and defeated.

A Lively Prize Fight.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 26.—A twenty-round welter weight fight for the world's championship, between "Mysterious Billy" Smith of Boston, and Tommy Ryan of Chicago, at the Twin City Athletic Club took place to-night before 4,000 spectators. At the end of the twentieth round, while not knocked out, Smith was declared beaten by Referee Joe Choynski. Ryan kept away from Smith in the earlier rounds and much hard work was done but little execution. Smith missed many blows but in the sixth round he drove Ryan to the ropes twice and once had Ryan on his knees.

In the ninth round Smith done all the fighting, landing on Ryan's ear, face and kidneys. Each cursed the other when they came together. In the next few rounds Ryan kept away, laughing and guffawing. Smith chased Ryan all over the ring, landing right and left, but could not finish him.

From the sixteenth round Ryan got in hard blows on Smith's stomach, kidneys and face. In the eighteenth round both fought like tigers, and the round closed with Smith groggy and his nose broken.

In the nineteenth round Smith's face was pouring blood. In the twentieth round Smith was nearly gone, but Ryan failed to knock him out.

Fastest Hents Ever Trotted.

CLEVELAND, July 26.—Alix won the free-for-all trot in 2:08, 2:08 1/4 and 2:09 1/2, Pixley second, Walter E. third. The 2:11 class trot was won by Ryland T in 2:08 1/4, 2:07 1/2, 2:08 1/4. Ella R, Lord Clinton, Fimblie, Mollie Wilkes, Phoebe Wilkes, Nightingale and Ambrey also started.

These are the fastest hents ever trotted.

Debs Does Not Recognize It.

CHICAGO, July 26.—President Debs of the A. B. U. said to-day: "I have seen in the newspapers the mention of a new organization called the American Labor Union, and my name has been coupled with it. I have no connection with such an organization whatever, officially or otherwise, and any use of my name in connection with it is wholly unauthorized."

Work to be Resumed.

CHICAGO, July 26.—The fires were started to-day in the works of the Illinois steel company, which have been shut down since the beginning of the railroad strike. The plant will resume with full force Monday, giving employment to about 3,500 men.

A Test Case for Damage During Strike.

CHICAGO, July 26.—The first suit of the many that are to be brought against Chicago by the railroads for damage incurred during the strike was filed by the Louisville, New Albany and the Chicago road to-day. The suit will serve as a test case. The amount sued for is \$50 damage to a freight car.

The Industrials Anxious to get Home. WASHINGTON, July 26.—Large and indignant delegations from the Industrial armies camped in South Washington applied at the room of the House Committee on labor to-day not to urge their bills but to plead for assistance. The expected has happened, their leaders had deserted them and they sought congressional aid to return to the localities from whence they had come. Coxey's men said their leader had left them in a lurch yesterday.

Kelly's men averred that their leader had drifted away several days ago and that they did not expect to see him again; while Fry's men said their leader had probably abandoned them. The men who were brought from the Pacific Coast by Kelly were particularly indignant, and expressed a fervid desire to tar and feather their General. Mr. McCann told them there was not the slightest chance of a Government appropriation for their return, and sent them to the local Superintendent of Charities.

The National Guard of California in a Row.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—The *Chronicle* says a quarrel between the National Guard regiments at Sacramento will be settled by a court of inquiry. The military commission will determine whether any officer should be court-martialed for handling the brigades at Sacramento depot on the memorable day when the militia failed to disperse the strikers and left them in possession of the railroad property. The feeling between the San Francisco troops is still far from friendly on account of the events that day. Blame is attached to someone and the soldiers of each city laid it on the men of the other place.

THE DENVER GOLD CONVENTION.

Senator Stewart Calls Attention to Its "Silver" Declaration—He Appeals to Nevada to Keep Up the Opposition.

The following, written by Senator Stewart a month ago, has reached this office, but it has lost nothing by delay:

UNITED STATES SENATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29, 1894.

To the Editor of the *State Journal*—

I desire to call the attention of the people of Nevada to the declaration of the Convention of the Republican League held in Denver on the 27th inst. Here it is:

We believe in the use of gold and silver as money metals, maintained on a perfect parity and interconvertibility.

We do not believe that there will be a permanent return of prosperity to our country until the full use and highest position of silver shall be restored, and we favor such legislation as will bring about this result.

What is meant by maintaining "perfect parity and interconvertibility" is well defined. The Sherman Act contained a similar provision. It declared "it being the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on parity." This clause was construed by the Harrison administration to compel the Secretary of the Treasury to pay all silver obligations in gold, and to refuse to comply with this mandatory provision in the same act, to coin sufficient of the bullion purchased under the act to provide for the redemption of the Treasury notes issued in the purchase of bullion. The Cleveland Administration adhered to this construction, and finally declared that it was impossible to maintain the parity without refusing to purchase silver as required by the act. This construction of the law by Harrison and Cleveland was defended by the gold press and the gold advocates in both Houses of Congress.

The Convention in Denver also declared in favor of the "full use and highest position of silver." The meaning of that phrase is also well defined.

The gold advocates on both sides of the Atlantic have for several years maintained that the fullest possible use and the highest possible position which silver can occupy as a money metal is that of subsidiary coin or token money.

The convention favored such legislation as will bring about the result indicated in their declaration of principles, which is the payment of all silver obligations in gold and the use of silver as subsidiary coin or token money.

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